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EVENTS OF THE DAY

IN CHARGE OF

GARNET ISABEL PELTON

Denver, Colorado

SOME OUTSTANDING FEATURES OF THE GREAT WAR. Kitchener, "man of ice and iron," lately England's greatest living soldier, has been succeeded as Secretary of War, by David Lloyd George. The latter was prevented from accompanying him on his fatal voyage by the Irish Revolt. Kitchener's marvelous achievement in this war was the raising of a volunteer army of five million, but England now will increase her army by conscription, as the Military Service Bill has become law.

The Central Powers are now everywhere on the defensive. Apparently the Allies are carrying out a concerted plan of attack. Russia launched an offensive two months ago, possibly in order to divert the Austrians, who were making marked headway against the Italians. She has forced them back, out of Bukowina, to the Carpathians. The Germans, as a counter-offensive, attacked the northern end of the long east front near the Baltic. Italy, taking advantage of the Russian drive, has regained much ground that the Austrians had taken. On the west front, beginning the last of June, there has been a strong Franco-British offensive. At Verdun (where France was born) the greatest battle of history is still being waged. The French are yielding by inches while the Germans are being sacrificed in "indescribable massacre." The German object in this battle is a mystery, as it also was in the North Sea battle off the northern coast of Denmark, which was the greatest naval battle in the world's history. It was not decisive, however, the combatants are still disputing which inflicted the greater loss.

In July a German submarine crossed the Atlantic with a cargo for the United States. This exploit is full of latent possibilities.

WOMEN IN THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN. The Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, June 14, had fourteen women delegates. The Republican and Progressive conventions in Chicago, June 7, had three and thirty-three, respectively. At St. Louis, suffragists, dressed in white with yellow sashes and parasols, formed a "Golden Lane," through which golden silence the Democratic delegates were obliged to pass on their way to the Convention. At Chicago, 5000 suffragists paraded in a pouring rain. The Progressive platform endorses suffrage

wholeheartedly, "either by state or federal action." The Republican and Democratic parties leave the question to the states, but the Democratic suffrage plank was stormily contested, Senator Stone declaring "political exigency" demanded it. The National Suffrage Association approved the Progressive and Republican planks but split on the Democratic. The Northern suffragists protested; the Southern hailed the plank as "a victory." The Congressional Union, an offshoot of the National Association, whose sole purpose is to gain the vote by the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Federal Constitution, was not wholly satisfied even by the Progressive plank. At Chicago this Union launched a Woman's Party, representing the four million women voters, whose one aim is to "work independently of all existing political organizations to secure the immediate passage of the national suffrage amendment." The Democratic Party controls the 183 electoral votes of the "Solid South," the Republican 144 of the Northeastern and Middle Atlantic states. The 204 remaining votes are in the Western states, which will be the battle-ground of the campaign. Included in them are the twelve suffrage states from which comes one-third of the votes necessary to elect the next president. "Votes for Women," therefore has now become a national issue in a presidential campaign.

MEXICO. The last half of June events moved quickly in Mexico. On June 11, Mexicans raided an American ranch near Laredo, Texas, and the defense of our border was strengthened by 1600 regulars from the Coast Artillery. June 16, General Trevino, Carranzista commander of the North, acting on special instructions from Carranza, advised General Pershing that any movement of his troops "south, east, or west," would be considered hostile and a signal to commence warfare. Already the Mexican troops, 40,000 strong, instead of pursuing bandits, had formed a gigantic V around Pershing's line of only 12,000 troops, extending 280 miles from our border directly south to Namiquipa. In the meantime the President had rejected Carranza's demand for the withdrawal of our troops. Following two more Mexican raids in Texas, every militiaman in America was called out by the President June 18, and sixteen warships were sent to the two Mexican coasts. On June 21, two troops of negro cavalry from Pershing's line approached the Mexican town of Carrizal. Captain Boyd, in command, requested permission of General Gomez to pass through the town. This was finally granted if he would stop and confer. Under cover of a parley, the Mexicans treacherously opened fire, killing a number of our troops and taking twenty-four prisoners. Commanders on both sides were killed. The President immediately sent a demand that Carranza define his attitude and surrender the prisoners. Meanwhile Congress officially au-

thorized him to draft the National Guard into federal service and voted \$26,000,000 for the emergency. On June 20 Carranza yielded and returned the prisoners, and the crisis was averted. The first week in July the two governments exchanged notes, proposing diplomatic settlement of their differences. And at this point Villa is reported to have turned up again alive!

HOPE TO PREVENT DEVELOPMENT OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS

Intense rivalry is being exhibited between towns in Massachusetts and New York in their endeavor to secure a fund of \$100,000 which is to be expended during the next three years in an effort to control the spread of tuberculosis by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, as announced in a bulletin issued by that organization.

More than fifty different towns and villages, ranging in population from four to ten thousand inhabitants each, have been suggested as possible places for the experiment, and the State Charities Aid Association of New York, the Massachusetts Department of Health, and the local organizations in many of the towns are urging their claims with vigor. Among the towns which are being considered carefully are Canandaigua, Johnstown, Patchogue in New York; Framingham, Winchendon and Norwood in Massachusetts. The conditions of the experiment limit it to a town not to exceed five to ten thousand inhabitants.

A preliminary committee has been appointed to select the place and it is proposed by the committee as soon as the place is selected to discover with the aid of the local physicians, through careful medical examinations every case of tuberculosis; every individual who has been exposed directly to the disease; and particularly all children up to sixteen who have had contact with a living case of tuberculosis during their lifetime. It is proposed that every known case of tuberculosis and every exposed case of whatever nature should be under some sort of supervision during the three year period, either in the home, in an open air school, in a tuberculosis clinic, or in a hospital or sanatorium. In this way and by keeping in close contact with all new families and new babies born into the community the committee hopes to be able to prevent the spread of tuberculosis, to stop the development of any new cases in the community, and to determine the absolute and relative worth of the various methods usually employed in fighting tuberculosis. National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.